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REVIEW OF *LIDOPUS* GIBSON AND *WETMOREA* MCATEE AND MALLOCH, DESCRIPTIONS OF THREE NEW GENERA AND TWO NEW SPECIES, AND KEY TO NEW WORLD GENERA (HEMIPTERA: MIRIDAE: ISOMETOPINAE)

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Abstract.—The genera *Lidopus* Gibson and *Wetmorea* McAtee and Malloch are reviewed and the species *L. heidemanni* Gibson, *L. schwarzi* McAtee and Malloch, and *W. notabilis* McAtee and Malloch are redescribed. *Wetmorea nocturna* Brailovsky is transferred to the new genus **Brailovskiocoris** and the new genera **Lidopiella** and **Myiopus** are described to accommodate the new species *L.* **slateri** and *M.* **woldai** from Panama. Figures of all adults, except *schwarzi*, are provided, and a key to the New World genera is given.

This is a final paper in my revision of the mirid subfamily Isometopinae. Before this study only 10 genera and 13 species were known from the Western Hemisphere. With Brailovsky's (1978) description of *Wetmorea nocturna*, my previous papers (Henry, 1977, 1979; Henry and Herring, 1979) which include the synonymy of one species and two genera, and the present study, the total number of species has more than doubled at 28 species in 11 genera. I have reviewed all of the New World genera, except *Aristotelesia* Carvalho 1947, *Isometocoris* Carvalho and Sailer 1954, and *Plaumannocoris* Carvalho 1947; these three genera have been sufficiently described and illustrated and have been included only in the generic key.

In this paper, I am reviewing the genera *Lidopus* Gibson and *Wetmorea* McAtee and Malloch, transferring *Wetmorea nocturna* Brailovsky to the new genus *Brailovskiocoris*, and describing the new genera *Lidopiella* and *Myiopus* to accommodate the new species *L. slateri* and *M. woldai* from Panama. Figures of all adults, except *Lidopus schwarzi* McAtee and Malloch, are provided, and a key to the New World genera is given.

The following abbreviations are for institutions cited in this paper: AMNH, American Museum of Natural History, New York; FSCA, Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Florida Department of Agriculture, Gainesville; IBM, Instituto de Biologia, U.N.A.M., Mexico; PDA, Pennsylvannia Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg; TAM, Texas A. and M. University,

College Station; UC, University of Connecticut, Storrs; USNM, U.S. National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.

Key to the New World Genera of Isometopinae

1. Hemelytra clearly constricted (Figs. 1–5) 2
– Hemelytra broadly rounded to nearly parallel 6
2. Frons broadly formed, completely obscuring under portions of head from frontal aspect; 2nd antennal segment strongly inflated 3
– Frons rather broadly formed, but expanded bucculae and genae clearly visible from frontal aspect; 2nd antennal segment not inflated 4
3. Head longer than wide; frons protruding ventrally beyond apex of tylus from lateral aspect (Fig. 11b); anterior portion of pronotum convex and separated from basal area by a deeply impressed line; scutellum bulbous ..... *Wetmorea* McAtee and Malloch
– Head wider than long; frons not protruding ventrally beyond apex of tylus (Fig. 10b); pronotum only slightly convex and without a transversely impressed line; scutellum moderately convex ..... *Brailovskiocoris*, new genus
4. Frons not separated from bucculae and genae by a high ridge equal to length of 1st antennal segment (Figs. 6, 7); pronotum punctate, basal margin straight ..... *Lidopus* Gibson
– Frons separated from base of tylus, bucculae, and genae by a high ridge equal to length of 1st antennal segment; pronotum impunctate, basal margin emarginate 5
5. Dorsal surface dull, pronotum granulate, membrane dull, finely pubescent; lateral margins of pronotum straight (Fig. 4); scutellum moderately convex ..... *Myiopus*, new genus
– Dorsal surface shiny, pronotum smooth, membrane shiny, glabrous; lateral margin of pronotum slightly rounded, then abruptly flared at posterior angles (Fig. 3); scutellum strongly convex, pyramidal ..... *Lidopiella*, new genus
6. Broadly rounded or arcuate species; anterior angles of pronotum curving around bases of eyes 7
– Slender to oblong species, never broadly rounded; anterior angles of pronotum straight, not curving around bases of eyes 8
7. Tylus truncate, produced to or beyond apices of 1st antennal segment, vertex much narrower than dorsal width of eyes; 2nd antennal segment thickened; basal width of pronotum 4 or more times length ..... *Diphleps* Bergroth[1]

[1] All reference to the humerus and to humeral angles in Henry (1977) should refer to anterior angles and the clause in couplet 2 and 2′ of the key to species after the 2nd semicolon should read: "humerus [anterior angles of pronotum] (female) . . . ;", not male.

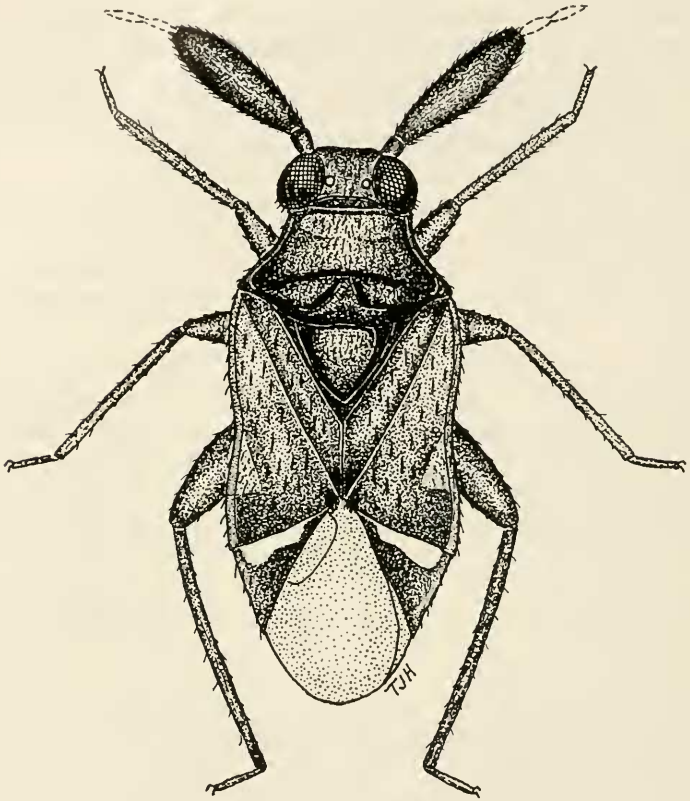

Fig. 1 *Brailovskiocoris nocturnus*, adult male, dorsal habitus.

– Tylus rounded, reaching to about middle of 1st antennal segment; vertex more than 2 times dorsal width of an eye; 2nd antennal segment slender; basal width of pronotum 3 times length .... *Plaumannocoris* Carvalho

8. Vertex wide, subequal to dorsal width of an eye or wider 9
– Vertex much narrower than dorsal width of an eye, eyes sometimes nearly contiguous ..... *Myiomma* Puton

9. Head with 4 very tiny ocelli, these hard to detect under certain angles of light; dorsum pallid or yellowish with red and brown speckles ..... *Isometocoris* Carvalho and Sailer
– Head with only 2 very distinct ocelli; dorsum dark or pallid, but without red or brown speckles 10

10. Vertex rounded or convex, at least twice as wide as dorsal width

of an eye; pronotum not flattened laterally, basal margin convex; cuneal fracture absent ..... *Aristotelesia* Carvalho

– Vertex concave or sunken, width subequal to dorsal width of an eye; pronotum flattened laterally and somewhat recurved, basal margin concave or emarginate; cuneus and cuneal fracture well developed ..... *Corticoris* McAtee and Malloch

Brailovskiocoris Henry, New Genus

Type-species: *Wetmorea nocturnas* Brailovsky, 1978.

Generally small species, length 2.14–2.24 mm, width about 0.92 mm; dorsum dull to semishiny; head wider than long, width of vertex subequal to dorsal width of eye, posterior margin of eyes with 6 or 7 short, stout bristlelike setae, frons broadly produced, rounded apically, completely obscuring view of under portion of head, dorsal surface separated from tylus, bucculae and genae by length of 1st antennal segment; rostrum reaching 5th or 6th abdominal segment; antennal segment 1 shortest, stout, segment 2 strongly inflated, width about ⅓ length, length of segments 3 and 4 apparently subequal (broken on paratype); pronotum semishiny, granulate, weakly convex, calli slightly raised, lateral margin somewhat sulcate, entirely carinate and narrowly impressed, basal margin deeply emarginate; mesoscutum broadly exposed; scutellum moderately convex; hemelytra distinctly constricted at middle, embolium narrow; length of cuneus subequal to basal width; membrane translucent with a single indistinct cell; venter dull to semishiny; metafemora not especially saltatorial.

Remarks.—*Brailovskiocoris* appears somewhat similar to *Wetmorea* but does not have the protruding frons that reaches ventrally beyond the apex of the tylus, the strongly convex anterior portion of the pronotum with a deeply impressed, transverse line, or the bulbous scutellum that is raised above or level with the pronotum. Also the head in *Wetmorea* is longer than wide while in *Brailovskiocoris* the head is wider than long. The wide vertex and inflated second antennal segment will separate both genera from all other isometopines.

Brailovskiocoris nocturnus (Brailovsky), New Combination
Figs. 1, 10

Wetmorea nocturna Brailovsky, 1978: 50.

Paratype male.—Length 2.24 mm, width 0.92 mm, generally brown to fuscous. *Head:* Length 0.48 mm, width 0.62 mm, vertex 0.22 mm; testaceous brown, darker on vertex; tylus, bucculae, and genae pale or whitish, tinged with red. *Rostrum:* Length about 1.00 mm (imbedded in glue), reaching 5th or 6th abdominal segment. *Antennae:* I, length 0.10 mm, width 0.10 mm, brown to fuscous; II, 0.72 mm, width across middle 0.20 mm, brown,

Fig. 2. *Lidopiella slateri*, adult female, dorsal habitus.

darker at base and apex; III and IV broken (holotype measurements from Brailovsky, 1978: III, 0.13 mm, IV, 0.11 mm). *Pronotum:* Length to 0.03 mm basal width 0.90 mm, fuscous, roughened, calli weakly raised, clothed with recumbent pale setae; mesoscutum fuscous or black, scutellum fuscous or black, convex. *Hemelytra:* Brown, darker on apical ⅓, with a translucent

brown triangular spot just past constriction, set with rather short, stout, erect, black, bristlelike setae; cuneus fuscous, basal area along cuneal fracture enamel white; membrane translucent, grayish brown. *Venter:* Propleura and sternum fuscous, abdomen reddish brown. *Legs:* Procoxae fuscous, meso- and metacoxae fuscous, pale apically; profemora fuscous, mesofemora fuscous, pale on basal ½ and narrow stripe on anterior face of apex, metafemora fuscous, somewhat paler basally and at extreme apex; protibiae pale to testaceous, mesotibiae fuscous, pale on apical ⅓, metatibiae fuscous; tarsi and claws fuscous.

Specimen examined.—Paratype ♂, Mexico, Chamela-Jalisco, Estacion de Biologia, 30-IV-1976, H. Brailovsky collector (IBM).

Remarks.—This species can be separated from other Isometopinae by its generic characters.

Lidopiella Henry, New Genus

Type-species: *Lidopiella slateri* Henry, new species.

Small species, length 2.44 mm, elongate, dorsal surface shining, hemelytra dull, head longer than wide, strongly reclining back over anterior margin of pronotum, vertex narrow, separating eyes by distance equal to diameter of 3 ocelli, front broadly produced, rounded apically, bucculae, genae and tylus flared into large flattened plates, surface of frons separated from facial plates by length of lst antennal segment, apex of frons reaching only bases of facial plates; rostrum reaching beyond metacoxae; lst antennal segment shortest, segment 2 longest, slender, gradually enlarged to apex, segment 3 longer than 4, combined lengths of 3 and 4 more than ½ length of segment 2; pronotum shining, impunctate, basal width nearly 3× length, basal ⅔ of lateral margin carinate, posterior angles strongly flared and impressed, basal margin emarginate; mesoscutum broadly exposed; scutellum impunctate, strongly convex (pyramidal); hemelytra constricted on basal half, dull, clothed with erect, bristlelike setae, embolium slender, wider beyond constriction, cuneus wider than long, membrane without apparent venation; venter shining; legs slender, hind femora somewhat saltatorial.

Remarks.—*Lidopiella* is most similar to *Lidopus* and at a first glance might be confused with *Lidopus*. However, *Lidopiella* can be clearly separated by the strongly reclining head, broadly flared facial plates, impunctate pronotum with abruptly produced posterior angles, and the strongly convex scutellum.

Lidopiella slateri Henry, New Species

Figs. 2, 9

Holotype female.—Length 2.44 mm, width 0.88 mm. *Head:* Length (measured parallel to surface) 0.66 mm, width 0.62 mm, vertex 0.08 mm; vertex

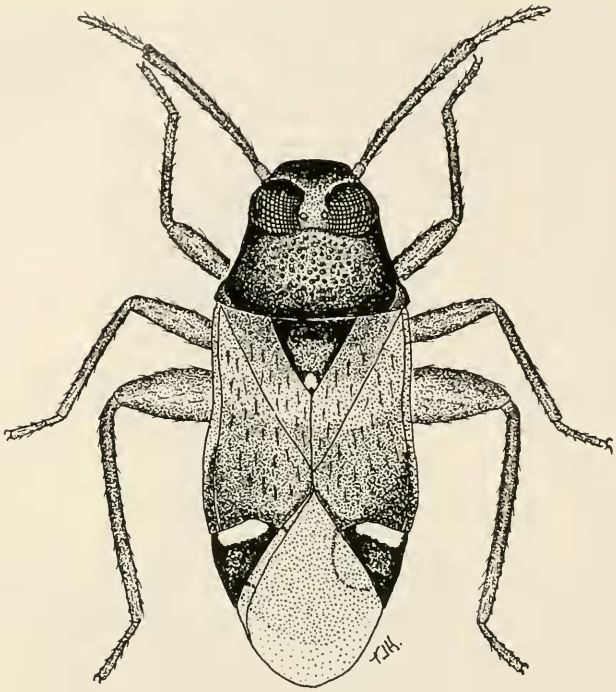

Fig. 3. *Lidopus heidemanni,* adult female, dorsal habitus.

and area separating facial plates and frons pale yellowish, front and undersurface shiny brown; 2 long, stout bristles on gena. *Rostrum:* Length 1.16 mm, reaching 2nd abdominal segment. *Antennae:* I, length 0.10 mm, testaceous, more brown beneath; II, 0.68 mm, testaceous, tinged with red; III, 0.32 mm, basal ½ fuscous, narrowly red at middle, pale beyond; IV, 0.22 mm, pale. *Pronotum:* Length 0.30 mm, width at base 0.80 mm, shiny, fuscous, clothed with rather long, semierect, golden setae; mesoscutum fuscous; scutellum strongly convex, shiny fuscous, posterior ⅔ of median line pale, impunctate, weakly rugose on anterior surface. *Hemelytra:* Rich satiny brown, base of corium red-tinged, narrow area bordering clavus on basal ⅓ of corium with a pale glaucous sheen; clothed with sparsely set, erect, black, bristlelike setae with a cluster of stout, black setae at inside posterior angle of corium; cuneus fuscous, basal ⅓ translucent, inside angle enamel white; membrane translucent brown. *Venter:* Shiny fuscous to black, abdominal segments 5 and 6 pale-marked laterally, anterior ½ of ostiolar peritreme opening white. *Legs:* Coxae pale, fuscous on basal ½, metacoxae more fuscous or brown than pale; profemora fuscous, pale at base, meso-

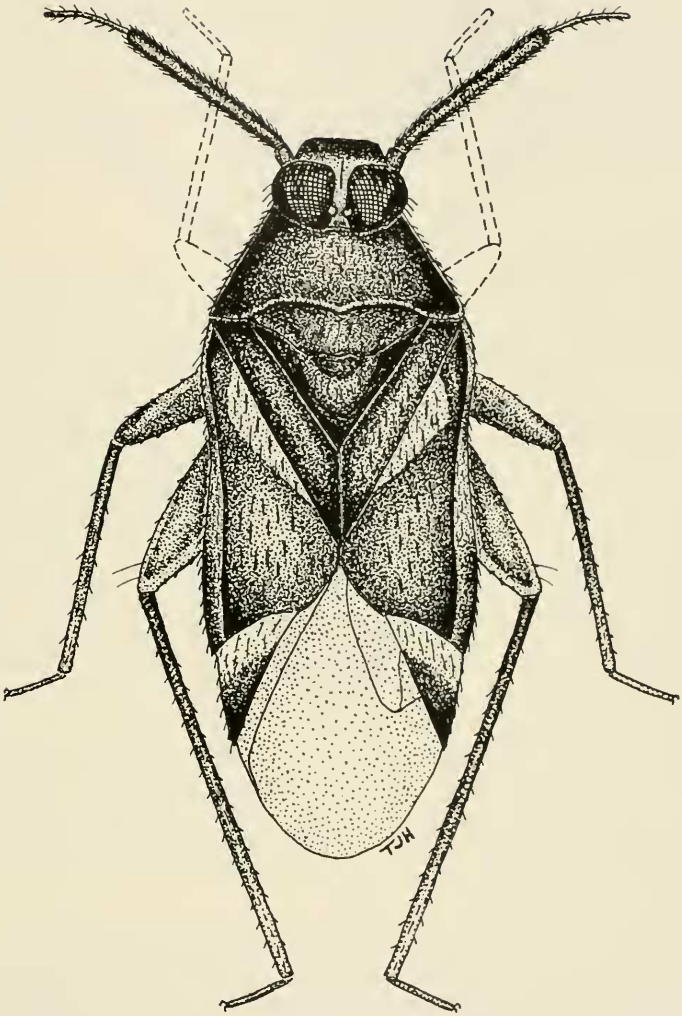

Fig. 4. *Myiopus woldai*, adult male, dorsal habitus.

femora fuscous, stripe on anterior face and basal ⅓ pale, metafemora fuscous, base, narrow patch on anterior face, and a narrow stripe on dorsal and ventral surface pale; tibiae brown to reddish brown, apical ¼ (meta-) to ½ (pro-, meso-) pale or testaceous; tarsi and claws testaceous.

Holotype.—♀ Panama, Canal Zone, Barrow Colo. Isle, 8-VIII-1974, Hsspsnhiede collector (AMNH).

Remarks.—This unusual mirid is best separated from other species by the

strongly reclining head, slender form, flared posterior angles of the pronotum and the pyramidal-shaped scutellum.

I have named this isometopine after James A. Slater (UC) who first recognized this specimen as a probable new genus and who generously loaned me three taxa that represented two new genera and three new species.

Lidopus Gibson, 1917

Type-species: *Lidopus heidemanni* Gibson, 1917.

Generally small, slender species, length 1.90–2.50 mm, dorsal surface shiny; head somewhat reclining back over anterior margin of pronotum, eyes covering more than ½ of dorsal surface of head, width of vertex nearly equal to ½ dorsal width of an eye; frons protruding beyond eyes, truncate from dorsal aspect, apex touching base of tylus; bucculae and genae flattened into short plates (Figs. 6, 7); rostrum reaching beyond metacoxae; antennae simple, 1st segment shortest, 2nd segment longest, gradually enlarged to apex, segments 3 and 4 subequal; pronotum shiny, finely punctate, moderately convex, length ½ basal width, lateral margins carinate, posterior angles acute, weakly impressed, posterior margin weakly convex; mesoscutum narrowly visible; scutellum distinctly convex, transversely rugose, depressed at middle of base; hemelytra dull, satiny, constricted on basal ½, embolium wide, weakly reflexed, clothed with sparsely set bristlelike setae; length of cuneus slightly longer than basal width; membrane with 2 closed cells; venter shiny; metafemora saltatorial.

Remarks.—*Lidopus* is very similar to *Lidopiella* in general respects, but lacks the wide separation between the frons and the lower facial plates and has the punctate pronotum with the lateral margin entire. A careful comparison of male genitalia will be required before the true relationship of these peculiar genera can be established.

Key to Species of *Lidopus* Gibson

– Femora fuscous with only apical areas pale; pronotum deeply punctured ..... *heidemanni* Gibson

– Pro- and mesofemora pale, fuscous on apical ⅓ only; pronotum finely punctured, almost appearing impunctate . . *schwarzi* McAtee and Malloch

Lidopus heidemanni Gibson, 1917: 74
Figs. 3, 6, 7

Paratype female.—Length 2.04 mm, width 0.84 mm, fuscous or black with paler brown. *Head:* Width 0.56 mm, vertex 0.14 mm, fuscous. *Rostrum:* Length 1.08 mm, reaching 2nd abdominal segment. *Antennae:* Brown to

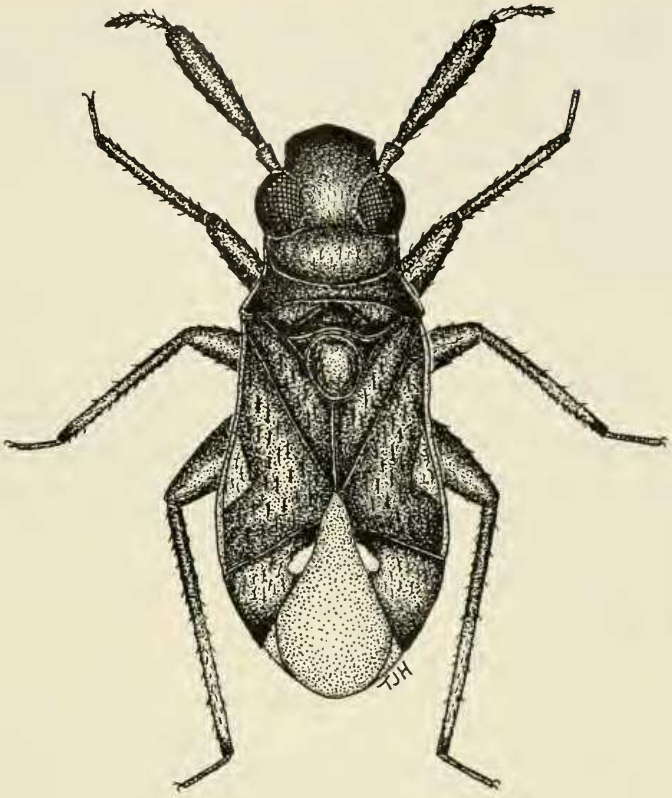

Fig. 5. *Wetmorea notabilis*, adult female, dorsal habitus.

fuscous; I, length 0.10 mm; II, 0.66 mm; III, 0.20 mm, white; IV, 0.16 whitish, somewhat infuscated. *Pronotum:* Length 0.38 mm, basal width 0.80 mm; shiny fuscous, distinctly punctate; scutellum fuscous, apex pale. *Hemelytra:* Brown, area through basal ⅓ of corium, middle of clavus and inside posterior angle of corium with a glaucous sheen, clothed with erect, black bristlelike setae; cuneus black, basal area enamel white; membrane black or fumate. *Venter:* Shiny fuscous, ostiolar peritreme opening white. *Legs:* Procoxae brown, meso- and metacoxae pale, fuscous at bases; femora fuscous with an apical pale area; tibiae fuscous, apical ¼ to ½ pale; tarsi and claws fuscous.

Male.—Length 2.40 mm, width 0.90 mm, similar to female in markings, only more slender and paler in color. *Head:* Width 0.60 mm, vertex 0.16 mm. *Rostrum:* Length 1.02 mm, reaching 3rd abdominal segment. *Anten-*

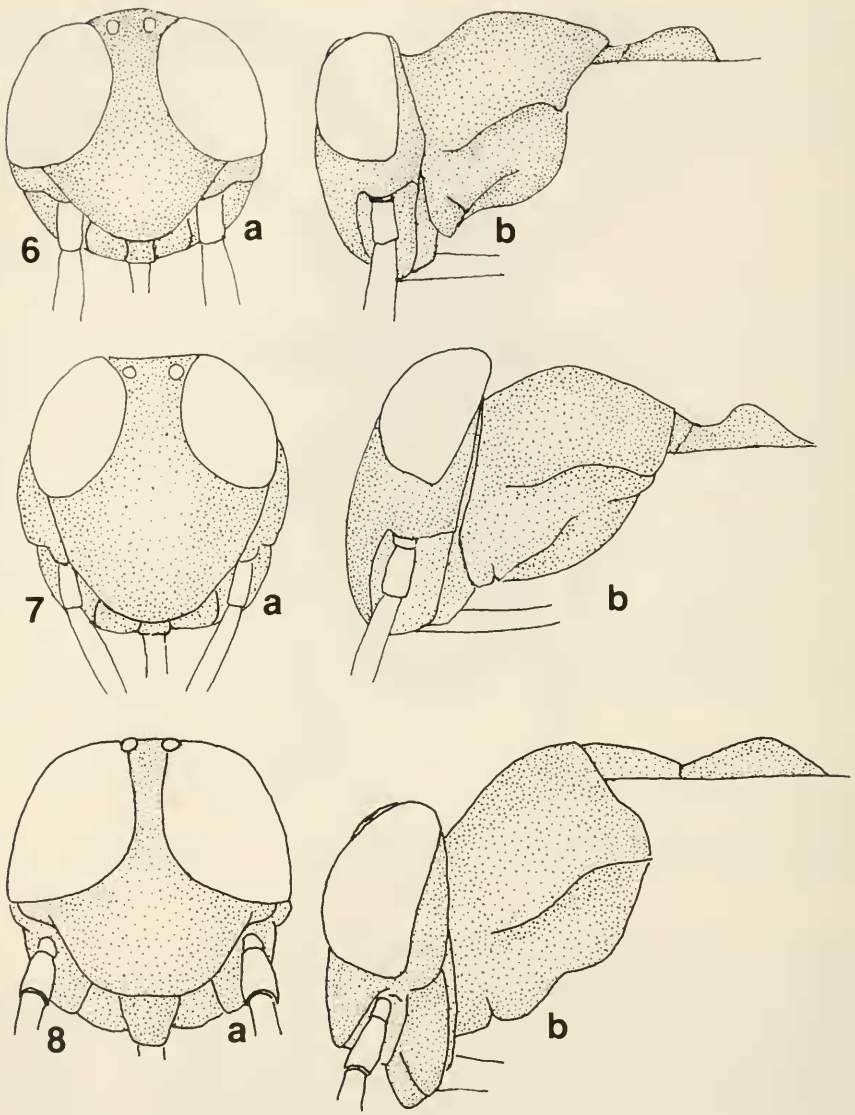

Fig. 6. *Lidopus heidemanni*, adult male. Fig. 7. *L. heidemanni*, adult female. Fig. 8. *Myiopus woldai*, adult male. a = frontal view of head; b = lateral view of head.

nae: I, length 0.10 mm; II, 0.60 mm; III, 0.20 mm; IV, 0.16 mm. *Pronotum:* Length 0.40 mm, basal width 0.90 mm.

Specimens examined.—2 ♂, Florida, Gainesville, Doyle Conner Building, 25-V-77, 29-VI-78, F. W. Mead collector, at blacklight (FSCA); 1 ♀, Illinois,

Grand Tower, July 11, 1909 (USNM); 1 fifth instar nymph, North Carolina, Mecklenburg Co., Rt. 51, 1 mi. W. of Rt. 16, nr. Matthews, July 4, 1975, A. G. Wheeler, Jr. collector, taken on *Quercus stellata* (PDA); 4 ♂, Tennessee, Hamilton Co., 7, 15-43, Turner 20418, Lot 43–9121, taken at light in peach orchard (USNM); Holotype and paratypes, 7 ♀, 2 ♂, and nymphs, Brownsville, Texas, 30-4-04, H.S. Barber collector (USNM); 1 ♀, Texas, Zavalla Co., Nueces River, IV-28-1910, Hunter and Pratt collectors (USNM); 1 ♀, Texas, Helotes, July 1, 1917, H. H. Knight collector (USNM); 1 ♂, Texas, Mission, Aug. 8, 1963 on citrus (USNM); 2 ♀, Mexico, Tamaulipas, 8.5 miles south Soto la Marina, 14-VII-1973, Gaumer and Clark collectors (TAM).

Remarks.—*Lidopus heidemanni* is very similar to *schwarzi* in size and color patterns and can be rather dubiously separated by the more strongly punctate pronotum and the differently marked femora.

This isometopine, previously known only from Texas, is much more widespread then published records indicate. I have examined adults from Florida, Illinois, Tennessee, and Mexico and a single fifth instar nymph from North Carolina. Wheeler and Henry (1978) provided a key to the fifth instar nymphs of the five eastern species of Isometopinae, including *L. heidemanni*.

Lidopus schwarzi McAtee and Malloch, 1924: 77

Holotype female.—Length 1.94 mm (hemelytra broken, width not measured). *Head:* Width 0.48 mm, vertex 0.14 mm, dark brown. *Rostrum:* Length 0.76 mm, reaching just beyond metacoxae (imbedded in glue). *Antennae:* Testaceous to light brown; I, length 0.06 mm; II, 0.50 mm, apical ¼ fuscous, somewhat inflated; III and IV broken. *Pronotum:* Length 0.30 mm, basal width 0.74 mm, shiny black, very finely punctate. *Hemelytra:* Similar in coloration to *heidemanni*, clothed with recumbent, golden setae, intermixed with erect, stout setae. *Venter:* Fuscous to black, ostiolar peritreme opening pale. *Legs:* Coxae pale, fuscous at bases; pro- and mesofemora pale, fuscous on apical ⅓; metafemora fuscous, pale at bases and ventral aspect of apices, tibiae pale, pro- and mesotibiae fuscous on basal ½, metatibiae fuscous, pale on apical ⅓; tarsi and claws fuscous.

Specimen examined.—Holotype ♀, Cacao Trece Aguas, Alta V. Paz, Guatemala, Schwarz and Barber collectors, USNM type no. 27420.

Remarks.—*Lidopus schwarzi* is very similar to *heidemanni* and differs only in the more weakly punctured pronotum and the slightly different coloration of the legs. McAtee and Malloch (1924) suggested that the combined lengths of the third and fourth antennal segments being more than half the length of the second segment would separate *schwarzi* from *heidemanni*; however, *heidemanni* likewise exhibits such proportions, and it may be that *schwarzi* is only a poorly preserved example of *heidemanni*.

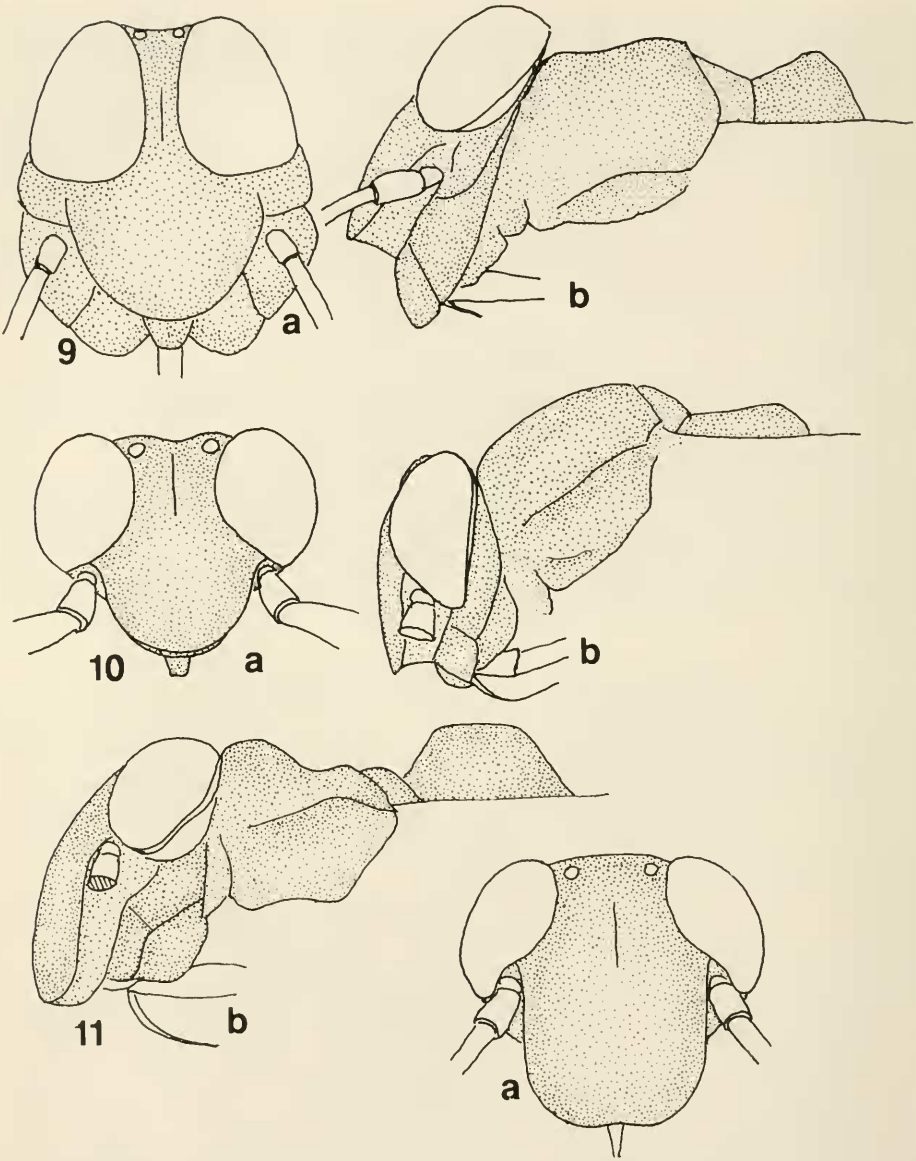

Fig. 9. *Lidopiella slateri*, adult male. Fig. 10. *Brailovskiocoris nocturnus*, adult male. Fig. 11. *Wetmorea notabilis*, adult female. a = frontal view of head; b = lateral view of head.

Myiopus Henry, New Genus

Type-species: *Myiopus woldai* Henry, new species.

Medium-sized species, length 3.00 mm, elongate, dorsal surface dull, impunctate; head somewhat reclined back over anterior margin of pronotum, eyes large, sparsely set with short setae, posterior margin set with 5 long, bristlelike setae (in males at least), vertex with a short median notch, frons protruding, rounded apically; bucculae, genae and tylus produced into large flaplike plates, these widely separated from frons (Fig. 8b), apex of frons reaching only bases of facial plates; rostrum moderately long, reaching just beyond apices of metacoxae; pronotum weakly convex, lateral margins straight, entirely carinate, posterior margin deeply emarginate on either side of median line, somewhat shining, transversely rugose; mesoscutum broadly exposed; scutellum convex, middle of base weakly depressed; hemelytra constricted on basal ½, embolium reflexed, length of cuneus subequal to basal width; membrane with 2 indistinct closed cells, venter dark, more shining than dorsum; legs rather long, metafemora somewhat saltatorial, hind tibiae more than ½ length of dorsum (0.57); left genital paramere bulbous at base, than slender and acutely produced, extending right around posterior margin of genital segment; right paramere obscured by position of membrane.

Remarks.—This peculiar genus appears somewhat intermediate between *Myiomma* and *Lidopus*. The general dull coloration and formation of the pronotum are suggestive of *Myiomma*, while the formation of the head and the constricted hemelytra place it close to *Lidopus* and *Lidopiella*. *Myiopus* can be separated from all other genera by the following combination of characters: Produced frons, expanded facial plates, vertex with a short, impressed median notch, dull, impunctate dorsum, constricted hemelytra, and proportionately long hind tibiae.

Myiopus woldai Henry, New Species

Figs. 4, 8

Holotype male.—Length 3.00 mm, width 1.12 mm. *Head:* Length in normal reclining position (so maximum length of pronotum can be measured) 0.36 mm, width 0.60 mm, vertex (across ocelli) 0.14 mm, fuscous, vertex, basal area of frons and area separating frons and facial plates pale yellowish. *Rostrum:* Length about 1.14 mm, bent, reaching just beyond apices of metacoxae. *Antennae:* I, length 0.12 mm, fuscous, dorsal aspect more pallid; II, 0.82 mm, fuscous, base somewhat paler, thickly clothed with recumbent, golden setae; III, 0.26 mm, whitish; IV, 0.16 mm, whitish. *Pronotum:* Length (measured from base of head) 0.38 mm, width at base 1.04 mm; clothed with recumbent brown to golden setae, fuscous, basal margin narrowly pale, semishining, transversely rugose, mesoscutum fuscous; scutel-

lum convex, fuscous, apex pale. *Hemelytra:* Dull or satiny fuscous, triangular area at base of corium, basal ⅔ of embolium, and basal ½ of cuneus pale or translucent, sparsely set with erect, black, bristlelike setae; membrane translucent, veins pale, indistinct. *Venter:* Shiny, brown, abdomen darker fuscous, ostiolar peritreme opening and mesopleural plate white. *Legs:* Coxae pallid and brown-tinged; femora pallid, prolegs broken, mesofemora with a brown streak on anterior and posterior faces, metafemora with anterior and posterior faces and ventral line brown; tibiae fuscous, apical ¼ pale; tarsi and claws fuscous, 1st segment of metatarsi pale.

Holotype.—Male, Panama-Chiriqui, Fortuna, 1050 m, 8°44′N, 82°15′W, 28-IV-1977, Henk Wolda collector (AMNH).

Remarks.—*Myiopus woldai* can be separated from all other species of Isometopinae on generic characters alone, but the dull, satiny hemelytra with the pale triangular area at the base of the corium, the pale embolium, the pale basal half of the cuneus, and the pale-marked legs will further separate this unique mirid from other species.

Wetmorea McAtee and Malloch 1924

Type-species: *Wetmorea notabilis* McAtee and Malloch, 1924.

Small mirids, length about 2.00–2.40 mm, dorsal surface semishining with hemelytra largely dull, impunctate; head wider than long from dorsal aspect (length subequal to width when measured at angle parallel with surface), front broadly produced beyond eyes and ventrally lower than (overlapping) tylus, completely obscuring view of tylus and other parts from frontal view (Fig. 11a), lateral edge of front wide and separated from sides by a length just less than length of 1st antennal segment, vertex wide, subequal to dorsal width of an eye, impressed along median line; base of head emarginate, ocelli almost touching eyes, set posteriorly on vertex just before emargination of eyes; antennal bases arising at middle of lower margin of eyes, segment 1 short, stout, segment 2 strongly thickened, fusiform, segments 3 and 4 short, slender, lengths subequal; base of pronotum 2.6× median length, lateral margins entirely carinate, narrowly flattened, broadly flared behind dorsal impression, strongly emarginate basally, anterior ¾ strongly convex, height equal to or greater than vertex, separated from narrow basal area by an impressed line, convex area roughened, posterior area transversely rugose; mesoscutum broadly exposed; scutellum strongly convex, bulbous; hemelytra constricted, embolium narrow, surface dull or satiny, sparsely clothed with stout, bristlelike setae; cuneus and membrane shining, veins not visible; venter shining; hind femora somewhat saltatorial.

Remarks.—The "duck-billed" genus *Wetmorea*, known only from females, is perhaps the most peculiar of all the Isometopinae. It can be separated from other genera by the broadly produced front portion of the head

which extends beyond and lower than the tylus, the strongly inflated second antennal segment, convex pronotum, and bulbous scutellum.

Wetmorea notabilis McAtee and Malloch, 1924: 80
Figs. 5, 11

Female.—Length 2.40 mm, width across cuneal fracture 1.00 mm, generally dark brown or fuscous. *Head:* Length from dorsal view 0.40 mm, length (parallel with surface) 0.62 mm, width 0.62 mm, vertex 0.22 mm, dark brown, somewhat shining, frons and vertex with several long, featherlike setae. *Rostrum:* Length 1.28 mm, dark brown, reaching 3rd or 4th abdominal segment. *Antennae:* I, length 0.12 mm, dark brown; II, 0.68 mm, inflated, diameter on apical ⅓ 0.16 mm; III, 0.12 mm, pale, fuscous at base; IV, 0.12 mm, fuscous. *Pronotum:* Length 0.30 mm, basal width 0.80 mm, fuscous, semishining, narrow basal margin pale, convex area finely granulate, narrow posterior area tranversely rugose, clothed with short recumbent setae; mesoscutum fuscous, clothed with short recumbent setae, intermixed with a few erect black setae; scutellum strongly convex (bulbous), fuscous, shining. *Hemelytra:* Dull brownish, apical ½ of corium darker brown or fuscous, apical ⅓ of corium with a translucent brown triangular mark, sparsely set with erect, stout black setae, apex of clavus and inside posterior angle of corium with a cluster of erect, stout, black setae; cuneus shiny fuscous, inside angle with an enamel white mark; membrane shiny dark brown or fuscous. *Venter:* Shiny brown, abdomen more fuscous, ventral area of abdomen with erect pale setae; ostiolar peritreme opening whitish or pale yellow, posterior lobe more infuscated. *Legs:* Coxae pale, fuscous at bases or largely fuscous; profemora fuscous, metafemora pale, with a fuscous stripe on anterior aspect and fuscous on apical ½ of posterior aspect, metafemora fuscous, pale along ventral margin: tibiae fuscous or brown, paler on apical ½ and anterior aspect; tarsi and claws fuscous.

Specimens examined.—Holotype, ♀, Dragoon Mts., Ariz., Cochise Stronghold, Alt. 5000 ft., July 16, 1919, A. Wetmore collector, USNM type no. 27421; 2 ♀, Oracle, Ariz., 3-7, E. A. Schwarz collector (USNM); 2 ♀, Mexico, Puebla, 16 mi. NW Acatlan, July 14, 1974, Clark, Murray, Ashe and Schaffner collectors (TAM).

Remarks.—*Wetmorea notabilis* can be separated from all other species of isometopines by the strongly produced front of the head, the convex anterior portion of the pronotum and the bulbous scutellum.

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